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(54) **OSCILLATOR HAVING NEGATIVE
RESISTANCE DEVICE FOR GENERATING
ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVE**

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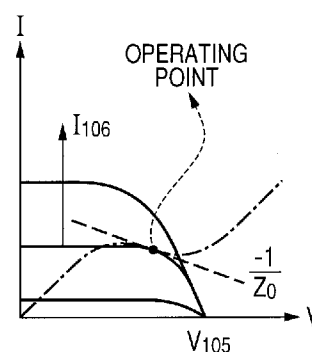
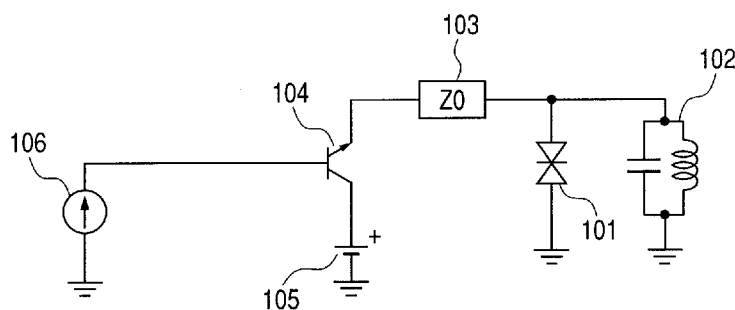
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

An oscillator having a negative resistance device and a resonator includes: a transmission line connected to the negative resistance device, a three-terminal device including a first terminal connected to the signal line side of the transmission line at a terminal part, a second terminal connected to the grounding line side of the transmission line and a third terminal receiving a control signal applied thereto; a first regulation unit for regulating the control signal to be applied to the third terminal; and a second regulation unit for regulating the voltage to be applied to the second terminal, the first and the second regulation unit being adapted to regulate respectively the control signal and the voltage so as to make the characteristic impedance of the transmission line and the impedance between the first and the second terminal show an impedance matching. The power consumption rate of the stabilizing circuit can be reduced.

6 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets



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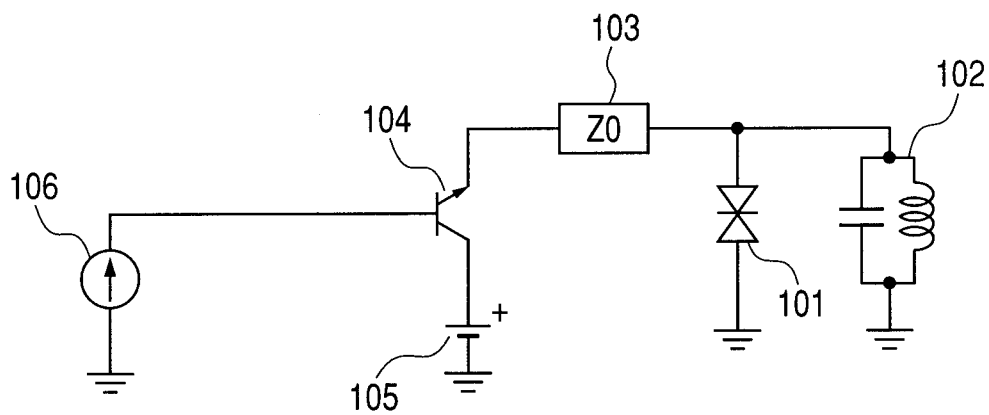
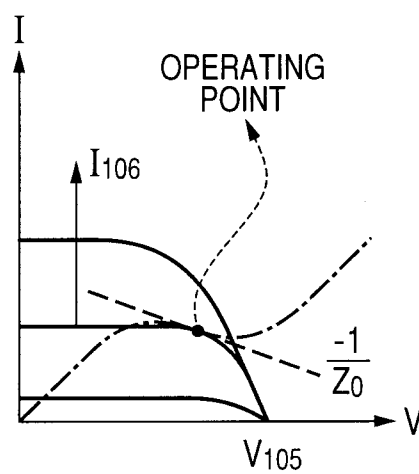
FIG. 1A*FIG. 1B*

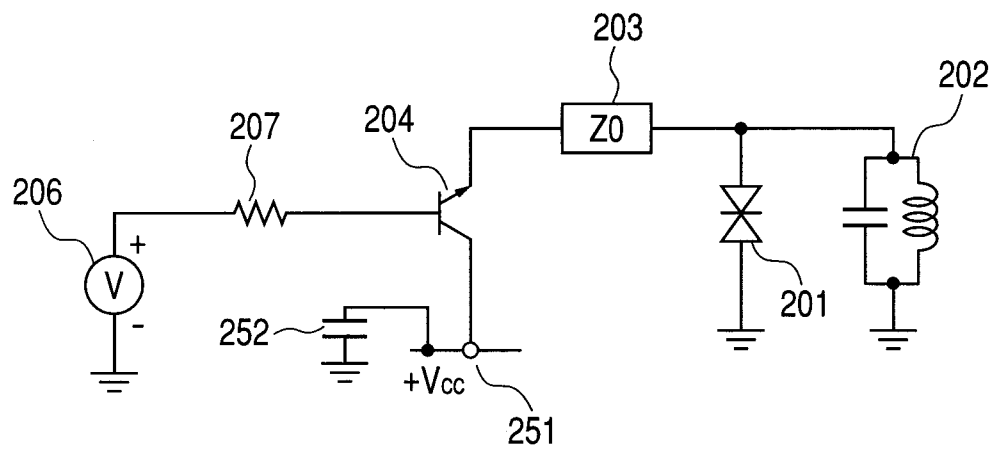
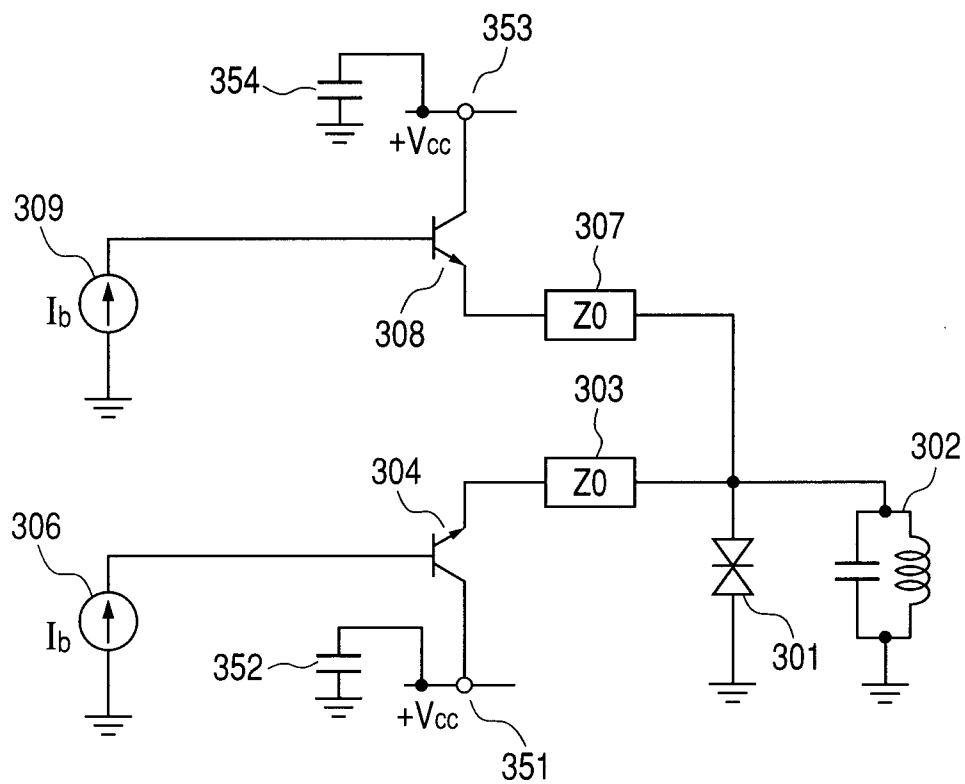
FIG. 2*FIG. 3*

FIG. 4A

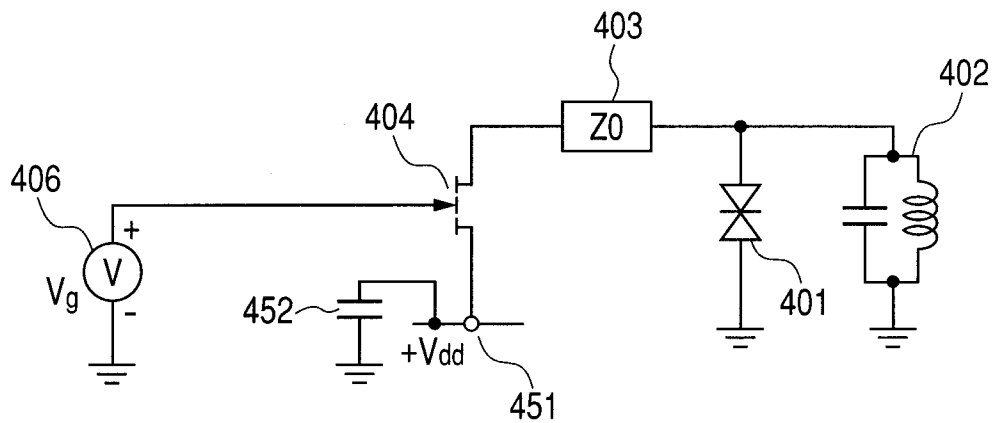


FIG. 4B

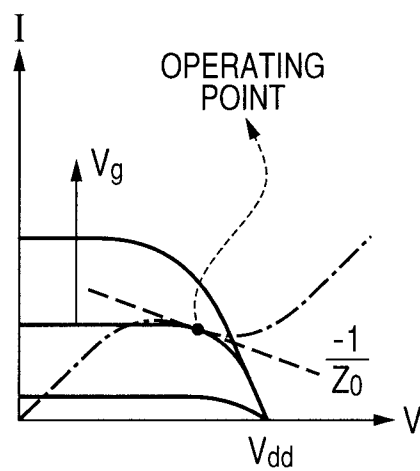


FIG. 5A

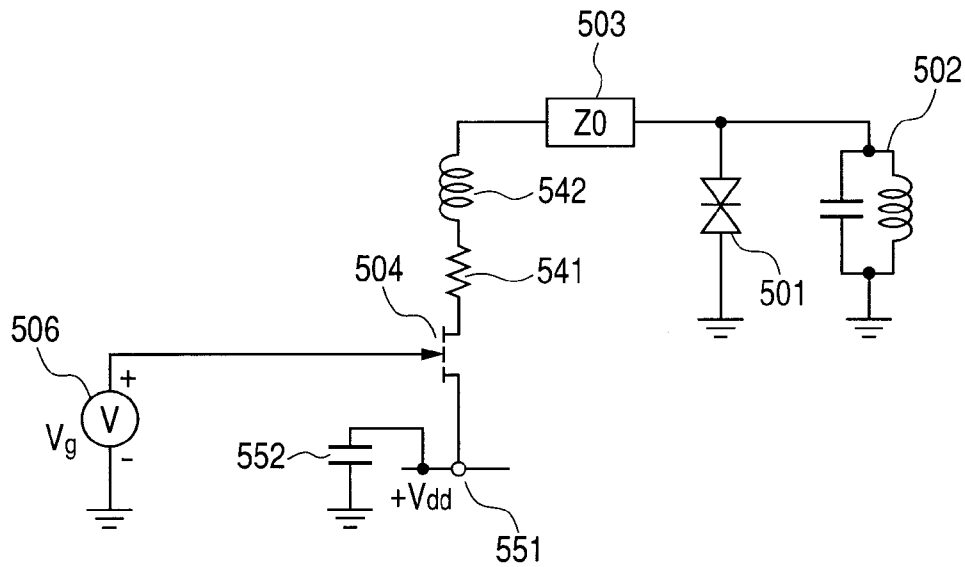


FIG. 5B

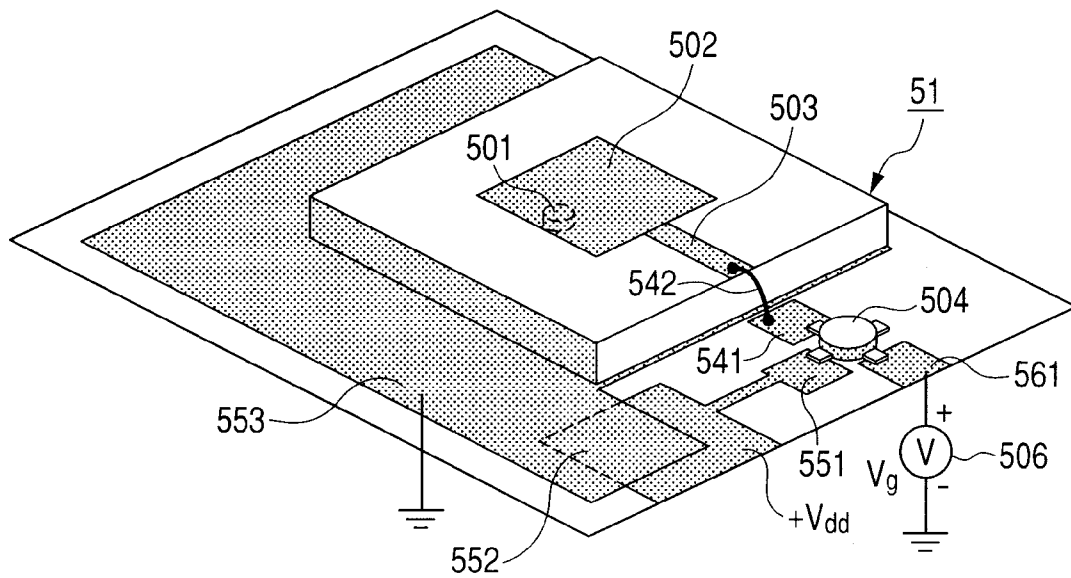


FIG. 6A

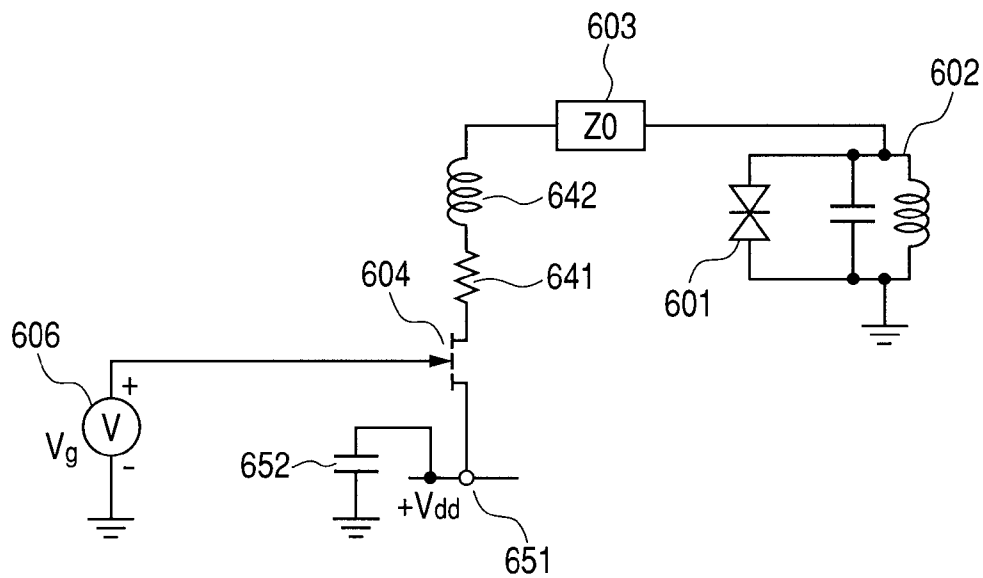


FIG. 6B

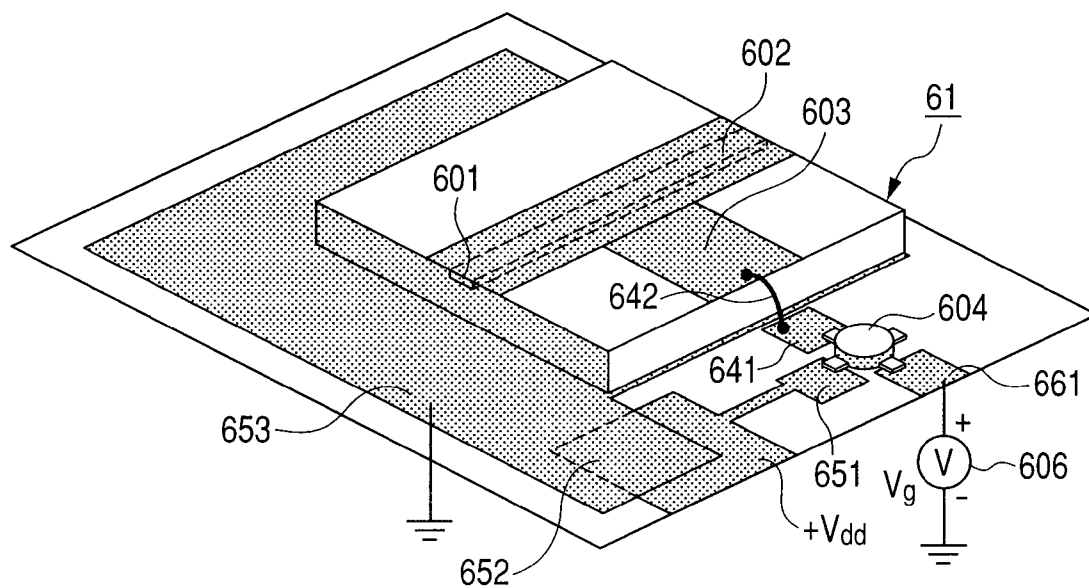


FIG. 7

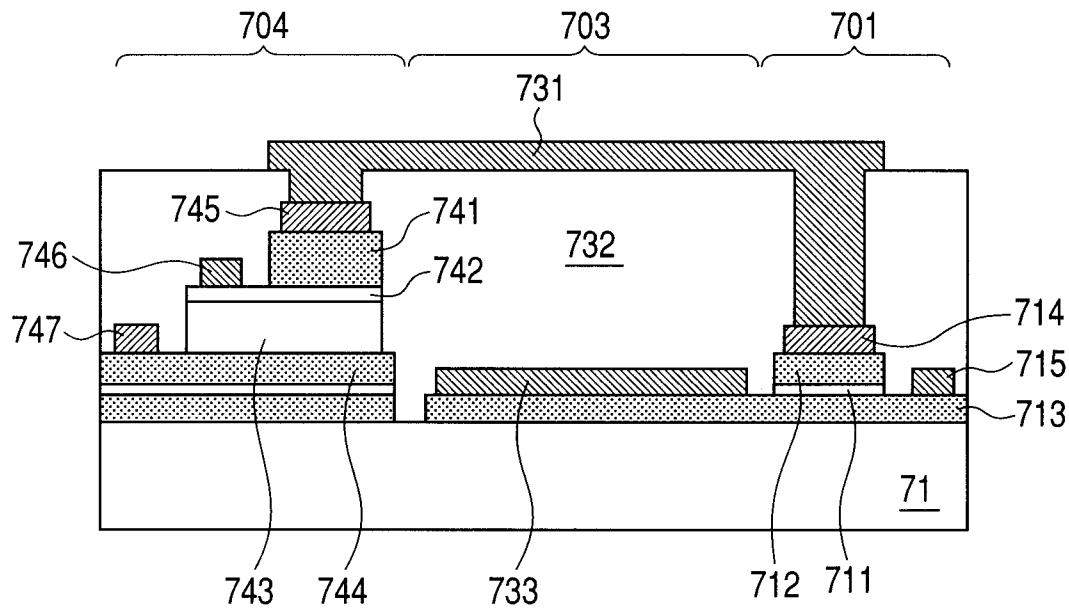
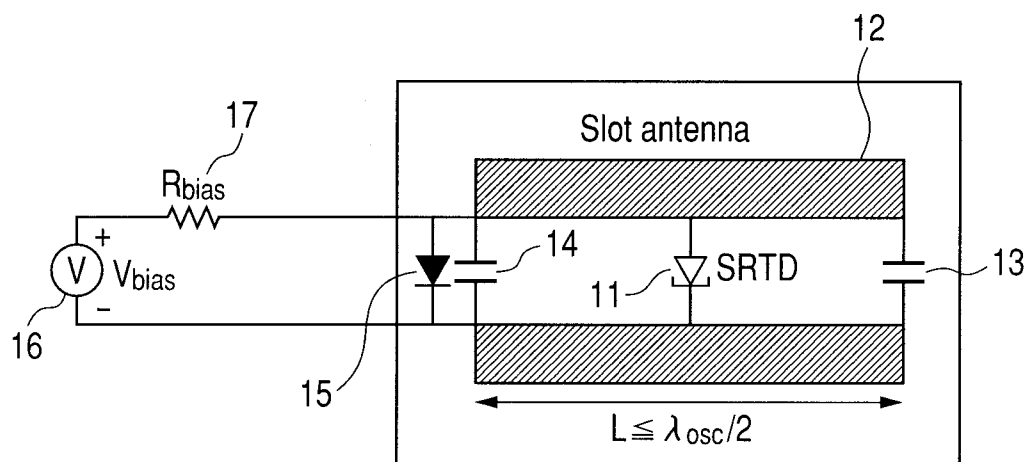


FIG. 8
PRIOR ART



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OSCILLATOR HAVING NEGATIVE RESISTANCE DEVICE FOR GENERATING ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVE

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to an oscillator having a negative resistance device for generating an electromagnetic wave. More particularly, the present invention relates to an oscillator for oscillating an electromagnetic wave in a frequency band within the frequency region from the millimeter wave band to the terahertz wave band (not less than 30 GHz and not more than 30 THz).

BACKGROUND ART

Negative resistance devices are used in the field of application of electromagnetic wave oscillators in combination with a resonator. It is known that such an oscillator generates an electromagnetic wave including at least part of the frequency region from the millimeter wave band to the terahertz wave band (not less than 30 GHz and not more than 30 THz) (to be also referred simply as terahertz wave). Non Patent Literature 1 discloses an oscillator formed by monolithically employing a negative resistance device on a substrate. In the disclosed oscillator, a slot antenna is integrally formed on a semiconductor substrate that carries a negative resistance device and a resonator structure and a gain medium are monolithically arranged.

FIG. 8 illustrates the oscillator disclosed in Non Patent Literature 1. In the oscillator, a resonant tunneling diode (S-RTD 11) having a Schottky barrier is employed as negative resistance device at the collector side. A slot antenna is employed as resonator. The slot antenna of Non Patent Literature 1 is formed as a metal pattern 12 on the semiconductor substrate and capacitors 13, 14 are arranged at the ends of the slot. The oscillator of Non Patent Literature 1 also has a rectifier diode 15. The rectifier diode 15 operates as stabilizing circuit for suppressing parasitic oscillations. A parasitic oscillation specifically refers to an oscillation generated parasitically in a frequency band different from an intended frequency and located at the low frequency side. Such a parasitic oscillation can give rise to problems in oscillators employing a negative resistance device in that it remarkably lowers the oscillation output at an intended frequency. So, provision of a stabilizing circuit is very important in an oscillator employing a negative resistance device. For details, refer to Non Patent Literature 2. According to the literature, the impedance of the power supply for supplying a bias in a frequency region not lower than DC and lower than ω_{osc} needs to be low in order to suppress parasitic oscillations, provided that the oscillation wavelength and the oscillation frequency of an oscillator are λ_{osc} and ω_{osc} respectively. As a technique for achieving this purpose, a low impedance circuit (e.g., a shunt rectifier diode) should be arranged at a position within $\lambda_{osc}/4$ as viewed from the S-RTD toward the power supply side. For this reason, in FIG. 8, a rectifier diode 15 is integrally arranged at a position within $\lambda_{osc}/4$ as viewed from the S-RTD 11 toward the side of the power supply 16. In FIG. 8, 17 represents the sum of the internal resistance of the power supply 16 and the resistance of the connection line.

Citation List

Non Patent Literature

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2

NPL 2: Journal of IEEE MICROWAVE AND GUIDED WAVE LETTERS, Vol. 5, 219 (1995)

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Technical Problem

However, since the rectifier diode in the stabilizing circuit of the above-described known oscillator is arranged in parallel with the negative resistance device, a voltage that is equal to the operating point voltage of the negative resistance device is applied to the rectifier diode so that power is consumed from the power supply to a large extent. This is a problem that commonly arises when a shunt device is employed and not limited to the use of a rectifier diode. Therefore, a high power consumption rate of the stabilizing circuit in known oscillators is a large problem.

Solution to Problem

In an aspect of the present invention, an oscillator having a negative resistance device and a resonator includes:

a transmission line connected to the negative resistance device;

a three-terminal device including:

a first terminal connected to the signal line side of the transmission line at a terminal part of the transmission line;

a second terminal connected to the grounding line side of the transmission line; and

a third terminal for receiving a control signal to be applied thereto;

a first regulation unit for regulating the control signal to be applied to the third terminal of the three-terminal device; and

a second regulation unit for regulating voltage to be applied to the second terminal,

the first regulation unit and the second regulation unit being adapted to regulate respectively the control signal and the voltage so as to make the characteristic impedance of the transmission line and the impedance between the first terminal and the second terminal of the three-terminal device show an impedance matching.

Other feature and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters designate the same or similar parts throughout the figures thereof.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

FIG. 1A is a schematic illustration of the configuration of the oscillation circuit of Embodiment 1.

FIG. 1B is a schematic illustration of the operating point of the oscillation circuit of Embodiment 1 and the impedance at the operating point.

FIG. 2 is a schematic illustration of the configuration of the oscillation circuit of Embodiment 2.

FIG. 3 is a schematic illustration of the configuration of the oscillation circuit of Embodiment 3.

FIG. 4A is a schematic illustration of the configuration of the oscillation circuit of Embodiment 4.

FIG. 4B is a schematic illustration of the operating point of the oscillation circuit of Embodiment 4 and the impedance at the operating point.

FIG. 5A is a schematic illustration of the configuration of the oscillation circuit of Example 1.

FIG. 5B is a schematic illustration of the configuration of the oscillator of Example 1.

FIG. 6A is a schematic illustration of the configuration of the oscillation circuit of Example 2.

FIG. 6B is a schematic illustration of the configuration of the oscillator of Example 2.

FIG. 7 is a schematic cross sectional view of an arrangement of integrally forming an oscillator according to the present invention on a single substrate.

FIG. 8 is a schematic illustration of a prior art oscillator described in Non Patent Literature 1.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

Preferred embodiments of the present invention will now be described in detail in accordance with the accompanying drawings.

What is important for an oscillator according to the present invention is the following points. Namely, a three-terminal device having, a first terminal to be connected to the signal line side of a transmission line at a terminal part of the transmission line, a second terminal connected to the grounding line side of the transmission line, and a third terminal for receiving a control signal to be applied thereto, is connected in series with a negative resistance device by way of the transmission line. Then, the control signal to be applied to the third terminal of the three-terminal device are so regulated to control the voltage to be applied the second terminal, so as to make the characteristic impedance of the transmission line and the impedance between the first terminal and the second terminal of the three-terminal device show an impedance matching. The three-terminal device may typically be a transistor, a field effect transistor, although any three-terminal device may be employed so long as it has a similar feature that can realize the above points. On the basis of the above-described idea, an oscillator according to the present invention is made to have the above-described basic configuration.

In accordance with the above-described basic configuration, an oscillator according to the present invention may have any of the specific configurations as described below. For instance, the three-terminal device may be a transistor and the emitter of the transistor may be connected to the signal line side of the transmission line at a terminal part of the transmission line while a collector of the transistor may be connected to the grounding line side of the transmission line. Then, a first regulation unit regulates the base current and a second regulation unit regulates the collector voltage so as to make the characteristic impedance of the transmission line and the inter-emitter-collector impedance of the transistor show an impedance matching (see Embodiment 1 etc., which will be described hereinafter). Alternatively, the three-terminal device may be a field effect transistor and the source of the field effect transistor is connected to the signal line side of the transmission line at a terminal part of the transmission line while the drain of the field effect transistor is connected to the grounding line side of the transmission line. Then, the first regulation unit regulates the gate voltage and the second regulation unit regulates the drain voltage so as to make the characteristic impedance of the transmission line and the inter-source-drain impedance of the field effect transistor show an impedance matching (see Embodiment 4 etc., which will be described hereinafter).

Still alternatively, an oscillator according to the present invention may include a plurality of pairs of a transmission line and a three-terminal device in which any of the pairs are connected to a negative resistance device in parallel (see Embodiment 3 etc., which will be described hereinafter). Then, a resonator may be arranged as a distributed-element circuit while the negative resistance device may be arranged as a lumped-element device (see Example 1, which will be described hereinafter). Alternatively, a resonator may be arranged as a distributed-element circuit and the negative resistance device may be arranged as a distributed-element device integrated with a distributed-element circuit (see Example 2, which will be described hereinafter).

(Embodiment 1)

The oscillator, or the oscillation circuit, of Embodiment 1 will be described below by referring to FIGS. 1A and 1B. FIG. 1A is a schematic illustration of the oscillation circuit of this embodiment and FIG. 1B is a schematic illustration of the operating point of the oscillation circuit of this embodiment and the impedance at the operating point. In FIG. 1A, **101** is a negative resistance device for generating an electromagnetic wave and **102** is a resonator, or a resonance circuit, for determining the resonance frequency of the oscillation circuit. The resonance circuit **102** is desirably of the distribution constant type in the frequency band from the millimeter wave band to the terahertz wave band (not less than 30 GHz and not more than 30 THz).

103 is a transmission line having characteristic impedance Z_0 . The transmission line **103** takes a role of supplying a bias to the negative resistance device **101** and is connected to the opposite poles of the negative resistance device. **104** is a transistor, which is a three-terminal device that forms a stabilizing circuit with the transmission line **103**. The transistor **104** is also connected to the transmission line **103**. In particular, the emitter is connected to the signal line side of the transmission line **103** connected to the negative resistance device **101** while the collector is connected to the grounding line side of the transmission line **103** by way of voltage source **105** as a second regulation unit. Thus, there is formed an emitter follower having current source **106** as a first regulation unit connected to the base, and the negative resistance device **101** respectively as input (control signal input) and output. Besides, the negative resistance device **101** and the transistor **104** are connected in series relative to the voltage source **105**. Thus, the transistor **104** and the voltage source **105** at the collector side operate as bias supply source for the negative resistance device **101**, which is a load.

Furthermore, the transmission line **103** of this embodiment also takes a role of transmitting an electromagnetic wave that does not resonate with the resonance circuit **102** down to the ground without any reflection. For this purpose, the voltage source **105** and the current source **106** are so regulated as to make the characteristic impedance Z_0 of the transmission line **103** and the inter-emitter-collector impedance of the transistor **104** show an impedance matching. Therefore, the oscillation circuit of this embodiment has a circuit configuration that does not have any resonance point in any frequency region other than the oscillation frequency ω_{osc} that is determined by the resonance circuit **102**. This corresponds to the fact that a known oscillation circuit having a low impedance circuit does not satisfy the oscillation requirement defined by (formula 1) shown below, whereas the oscillation circuit of this embodiment satisfies the oscillation requirement defined by (formula 2) shown below:

$$Re(Y) < 0 \quad (\text{formula 1) and}$$

$$Im(Y) = 0 \quad (\text{formula 2),}$$

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where Y is the admittance of the entire oscillation circuit and the (formula 1) and the (formula 2) are known as oscillation requirements of an oscillation circuit having a negative resistance device. This operation principle is common to this embodiment.

From the above description, it will be seen that the transistor **104** of this embodiment is required to regulate the operating point at the negative resistance device **101** and the impedance matching with the transmission line **103** at the same time. For this purpose, the voltage source **105** and the current source **106** that are independent sources are regulated in a manner as described below. Namely, the operating point at the negative resistance device **101** can be regulated in the direction of the voltage V in FIG. 1B by varying the voltage V_{105} of the voltage source **105**. Similarly, the operating point at the negative resistance device **101** can be regulated in the direction of the current I in FIG. 1B by varying the electric current I_{106} of the current source **106** and the differential conductance dI_c/dV_{ce} between the emitter and the collector of the transistor **104** at the operating point can also be regulated by doing so. Since the reciprocal of dI_c/dV_{ce} is the inter-emitter-collector impedance of the transistor **104**, the operating point and the impedance at the operating point can be regulated at the same time by the above regulation. For impedance matching, dI_c/dV_{ce} at the operating point and the inclination of $-1/Z_0$ indicated by the auxiliary line (coarse broken line) in FIG. 1B are made to agree with each other. For this purpose, the saturation region of the transistor **104** may well be utilized. Fortunately, the characteristic impedance of a typical line is from several Ω (ohms) to several hundreds of Ω (ohms) so that matching with the inter-emitter-collector impedance of a transistor showing a relatively low resistance can be realized with ease. Note that, in FIG. 1B, the single-dotted chain line shows the voltage/current characteristic in the negative resistance region of the negative resistance device **101** and the plurality of solid lines indicate the static characteristics of the transistor **104** at a plurality of base currents, while the fine broken line indicates the operating point.

Power is supplied to the oscillation circuit of this embodiment from the voltage source **105** and consumed between the emitter and the collector of the transistor **104** and the negative resistance device **101**. Therefore, electric power that will be consumed by other than the oscillation circuit may include electric power that will be consumed between the emitter and the collector (=the inter-emitter-collector voltage V_{ce} × the collector current I_c). When operated in the saturation region, the inter-emitter-collector voltage V_{ce} may well be regarded to be nearly same with the inter-emitter-base voltage V_{be} where the base current I_b is turned on. The inter-emitter-base voltage V_{be} is relatively low and may typically be 0.7 V, although it varies depending on the semiconductor arrangement of the transistor **104**. On the other hand, the operating point voltage of the negative resistance device **101** is relatively high, although the operating point voltage may vary to a large extent from several hundreds of mV (millivolts) to several V (volts) depending on the negative resistance device **101**. With regard to this point, the power consumption rate of the stabilizing circuit of this embodiment formed by using the transmission line **103** and the emitter follower (the transistor **104**) is lower than any comparable circuit having a known circuit configuration. It should be noted that the operating region of the transistor **104** is by no means limited to the saturation region and an active region may alternatively be utilized so long as the power consumption rate is lower than any comparable circuit having a known circuit configuration. (Embodiment 2)

The oscillator, or the oscillation circuit, of Embodiment 2 will be described below by referring to FIG. 2. In FIG. 2, negative resistance device **201**, resonator or resonance circuit

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202, line **203** showing characteristic impedance Z_0 and transistor **204** are same as those of Embodiment 1.

The circuit of the voltage source of this embodiment, which is a second regulation unit, is formed by a power supply line **251** having voltage V_{cc} and a decoupling capacitor **252**. Because of this circuit arrangement, the voltage source may not necessarily be an AC short-circuited ideal voltage source. In other words, it is sufficient for the decoupling capacitor **252** to operate in a frequency region where it is desirably short-circuited. A frequency region where it is desirably short-circuited is a frequency region where any parasitic oscillation is desirably suppressed. While the frequency region is preferably a frequency region of not less than DC and less than ω_{osc} , a parasitic oscillation does not normally take place at or near DC. Therefore, in many cases, several MHz may be sufficient for the bottom side of the frequency region, which can be handled by utilizing the decoupling capacitor **252**.

The circuit of the current source, which is a first regulation unit of this embodiment, is formed by a power supply **206** and a resistor **207**. For this reason, the current source may not necessarily be an ideal current source having a sufficiently large internal resistance. Thus, the resistance of the resistor **207** may well be several k Ω .

In order to regulate the operating point of the oscillation circuit and the impedance at the operating point in the present embodiment, V_{cc} of the power supply line **251** can be regulated by means of an external power supply and the electric current I_b can be regulated by regulating the voltage of the power supply **206**. Thus, this embodiment is a typical embodiment where the voltage source and the current source for regulating the transistor can be formed by using a simpler circuit configuration in the above-described manner.

(Embodiment 3)

The oscillator, or the oscillation circuit, of Embodiment 3 will be described below by referring to FIG. 3. In FIG. 3, negative resistance device **301**, resonance circuit **302**, line **303** showing characteristic impedance Z_0 , transistor **304** and current source **306** are same as those of Embodiment 1. Additionally, power supply line **351** and decoupling capacitor **352** of this embodiment are same as those of Embodiment 2.

A pair of stabilizing circuits is provided in this embodiment. One of the stabilizing circuits is formed by using the transmission line **303** and the transistor **304** while the other stabilizing circuit is formed by using a transmission line **307** and a transistor **308**. They are connected in parallel relative to the negative resistance device **301**. As a result, another current source **309** is required. As for a power supply line **353** and a decoupling capacitor **354** in FIG. 3, the power supply line **351** and the decoupling capacitor **352** may be shared by the stabilizing circuits. Thus, this embodiment has two bias supply sources for the negative resistance device **301**, and the electric current to be supplied can be doubled to $2I_c$. Additionally, since there are two lines for supplying bias, the problem of a burnt and cut line will seldom occur. It may be needless to say that the number of stabilizing circuits is by no means limited to two and n stabilizing circuits may alternatively be provided ($n=2, 3, 4, \dots$).

This embodiment is effective when the negative resistance value of the negative resistance device **301** is particularly low. As pointed out earlier, the characteristic impedance Z_0 of the transmission line **303** is between several Ω (ohms) and several hundreds of Ω (ohms). The inter-emitter-collector impedance of the transistor **304** that shows impedance matching with the transmission line **303** is equal to the characteristic impedance Z_0 . Therefore, when the absolute value of the negative resistance of the negative resistance device **301** is particularly low, the absolute value can fall short of the inter-emitter-collector impedance of the transistor **304**. If such is the case, there can arise a problem that the operating point cannot be selected in the negative resistance region of the

negative resistance device **301**. However, the synthetic impedance of the above impedance and the inter-emitter-collector impedance of the other transistor **308** will be a half of each of the impedances. When n stabilizing circuits are provided, the synthetic impedance will be $1/n$ ($n=2, 3, 4, \dots$) of each of the impedances. Thus, when a plurality of stabilizing circuits are provided, a situation where the absolute value of the negative resistance falls short of the synthetic impedance can be avoided so that the operating point of the negative resistance device **301** can be arbitrarily selected.

As described above, this embodiment is one that provides an advantage that the operating point of the negative resistance device can be arbitrarily selected when the negative resistance of the negative resistance device is particularly low.

(Embodiment 4)

The oscillator, or the oscillation circuit, of Embodiment 4 will be described below by referring to FIGS. 4A and 4B. FIG. 4A is a schematic illustration of the oscillation circuit of this embodiment. In FIG. 4A, negative resistance device **401**, resonance circuit **402** and line **403** showing characteristic impedance Z_0 are same as those of Embodiment 1. Additionally, a power supply line **451** and a decoupling capacitor **452** of this embodiment are same as those of Embodiment 2.

The transistor of any of the preceding embodiments is replaced by a field effect transistor **404** in this embodiment. Of the field effect transistor, the source is connected to the signal line side of the transmission line **403** that is connected to the negative resistance device **401** and the drain is connected to the grounding line side by way of the power supply line **451** showing voltage V_{dd} and the decoupling capacitor **452**. Thus, a source follower having a power supply **406** connected to the gate and the negative resistance device **401** respectively as input and output is formed. Besides, as in the case of Embodiment 1, the negative resistance device **401** and the field effect transistor **404** are connected in series relative to the power supply **451**. Thus, the field effect transistor **404** and the power supply **451** operate as bias supply source for the negative resistance device **401**, which is a load.

The field effect transistor **404** of this embodiment is required to regulate the operating point at the negative resistance device **401** and the impedance matching with the transmission line **403** at the same time. For this purpose, the two power supplies **451**, **406** that are independent from each other are regulated in a manner as described below. Namely, the operating point at the negative resistance device **401** can be regulated in the direction of the voltage V in FIG. 4B by varying the voltage V_{cd} of the power supply line **451** while the operating point at the negative resistance device **401** can be regulated in the direction of the current I in FIG. 4B by varying the voltage V_g of the power supply **406** and, at the same time, the differential conductance dI_d/dV_{ds} between the source and the drain of the field effect transistor **404** at the operating point can also be regulated by doing so. Since the reciprocal of dI_d/dV_{ds} is the inter-source-drain impedance of the field effect transistor **404**, the operating point and the impedance at the operating point can be regulated at the same time by the above regulation. For impedance matching, dI_d/dV_{ds} at the operating point and the inclination of $-1/Z_0$ indicated by the auxiliary line in FIG. 4B are made to agree with each other. For this purpose, the linear region of the field effect transistor **404** may well be utilized.

Electric power that will be consumed by other than the oscillation circuit of this embodiment may include electric power that will be consumed between the source and the drain (=the inter-source-drain voltage V_{ds} × the drain current I_d). When operated in the linear region, the inter-source-drain voltage V_{ds} may well be regarded to be not greater than

threshold voltage V_t . The threshold voltage V_t is relatively low and may typically be -0.5 V, which varies depending on the semiconductor arrangement of the field effect transistor **404**. To be more accurate, the inter-source-drain voltage V_{cs} may well be regarded to be substantially equal to the pinch-off voltage $V_{ds} - V_t$ and can be made lower than the level of the threshold voltage V_t . Thus, this embodiment is one that can further reduce the power consumption rate of the transistor.

Meanwhile, a resonant tunneling diode (RTD), an Esaki diode or a Gunn diode, for instance, may be employed as negative resistance device in any of the above-described embodiments. A pnp-type transistor may be employed instead of an npn-type transistor. However, if a pnp-type transistor is employed, the polarities of the circuit elements in FIGS. 1A and 1B, 2 or 3, whichever appropriate, need to be inverted. A p-channel field effect transistor may be employed in place of an n-channel field effect transistor. An HFET (including a HEMT), a MOSFET, a JFET or an IGBT may also be employed.

Specific circuit configurations will be described further by referring to Examples listed below.

EXAMPLE 1

The oscillator, or the oscillation circuit, of Example 1 will be described below by referring to FIGS. 5A and 5B. FIG. 5A is a schematic illustration of the oscillation circuit of Example 1. FIG. 5B is a schematic illustration of the structure of the oscillator realized by applying the oscillation circuit of Example 1.

In FIGS. 5A and 5B, **501** is a resonant tunneling diode RTD. The RTD **501** of this example is formed with a multiple quantum well structure of InGaAs/InAlAs, InGaAs/AlAs and an electric contact layer of n-InGaAs on an InP substrate **51**. A triple barrier structure, for instance, may be used for the multiple quantum well structure. More specifically, the multiple quantum well structure may be formed by a semiconductor multi-layer film structure of AlAs(1.3 nm)/InGaAs(7.6 nm)/InAlAs(2.6 nm)/InGaAs(5.6 nm)/AlAs(1.3 nm). Of the layers, InGaAs is a well layer, and InAlAs that is lattice-matched and AlAs that is non-lattice-matched are barrier layers. These layers are intentionally undoped. In other words, they are not subjected to carrier-doping. The multiple quantum well structure is sandwiched between electric contact layers of n-InGaAs showing an electronic density of $2 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. With the current/voltage (I - V) characteristic of such a structure sandwiched between electric contact layers, the peak current density is 280 kA/cm^2 and the negative resistance region is between about 0.7 V and about 0.9 V . When the resonant tunneling diode shows a mesa structure of about $2 \mu\text{m} \Phi$, a peak current of 9 mA and a negative resistance of -22Ω are obtained.

In FIGS. 5A and 5B, **502** is a resonant circuit formed by utilizing a patch antenna. A square pattern conductor patch of $200 \mu\text{m} \times 200 \mu\text{m}$ with a designed oscillation frequency of 410 GHz is employed in this example. The patch antenna **502** also operates as one of the electrodes of the RTD **501**, whereas a grounding conductor (not illustrated) operates as the other electrode of the RTD **501**. **503** is a micro-strip line designed to show a characteristic impedance of $Z_0 = 20 \Omega$. The micro-strip line **503** is connected to the negative resistance device **501** by way of the patch antenna **502**. In this example, a conductor is commonly employed as the grounding conductor (not illustrated) of the patch antenna and also as the grounding conductor (not illustrated) of the micro-strip line. The micro-strip line **503** is extended to the vicinity of an end of die (InP substrate) **51**.

In FIGS. 5A and 5B, **504** is an HFET. An NE3514S02 (available from NEC Electronics) is employed in this example. The HFET **504** is integrally arranged on a source electrode **541**, a drain electrode **551** and a gate electrode **561** that are arranged on a receptor where the die **51** is bonded. The HFET **504** is connected to the micro-strip line **503** by way of a wire bonding **542**. The series resistance including the contact resistance at the source electrode **541** and the inductance at the wire bonding **542** can be regarded to be similar to those of Embodiment 4 if they are considered to be included in lumped-element device **504**. A conductor is commonly employed for both the drain electrode **551** and the power supply line of voltage V_{dd} . A decoupling capacitor is formed by arranging a MIM (metal-insulator-metal) **552** between the power supply line **551** and grounding conductor **553**. It may be needless to say that a decoupling capacitor having a greater capacitance and adapted to accommodate a low frequency region may be arranged externally. The gate electrode **561** is connected to a power supply **506**.

The operating point of the oscillation circuit and the impedance at the operating point of this example can be regulated in a manner as described below. Firstly, make sure by referring to the data sheet of NE3514S02 that there is a region where dI_d/dV_{ds} can agree with $1/Z_0=0.05S$ when V_{ds} is between 0 V and 0.4 V and V_{gs} is between 0 V and -0.4 V. To be more accurate, compute dI_d/dV_{ds} so as to include the series resistance **541** and the inductance **542**. Then, assume that $V_{dd}=V_{ds}+0.8$ V and $V_g=V_{gs}+0.8$ V, considering that the operating point of the RTD **501** is at or in the vicinity of 0.8 V. Thus, it is sufficient to regulate the voltage V_{dd} of the power supply line **551** and the voltage of the power supply **506** respectively between 0.8 V and 1.3 V and between 0.8 V and 0.4 V. For example, if it is desirable to select 0.8 V and 7 mA for the operating point of the RTD **501**, assuming that the series resistance **541** and the inductance **542** are sufficiently small, $V_{dc}=0.9$ V and $V_g=0.6$ V will be selected.

Electric power that will be consumed by other than the oscillation circuit of this example includes electric power that will be consumed between the source and the drain. If it is assumed that the operating point of the RTD **501** is 0.8 V and 7 mA while the voltage of the power supply line **551** is $V_{dd}=0.9$ V and the voltage of the power supply **506** is $V_g=0.6$ V, $V_{ds}=0.1$ V and $I_d=7$ mA. In other words, the power consumption rate will be 0.1 V \times 7 mA=0.7 mW. Let's compare this with the power consumption rate of a known shunt device. According to Non Patent Literature 2, the resistance of the shunt device needs to be not higher than 22 Ω . In other words, if the shunt device is taken for a simple resistor for calculations, the power consumption rate is estimated to be $0.8^2/22$ Ω =29 mW. Thus, a stabilizing circuit formed by using a transmission line **503** and a source follower (transistor **504**) of this example consumes less power if compared with the known circuit configuration.

EXAMPLE 2

The oscillator, or the oscillation circuit, of Example 2 will be described below by referring to FIGS. 6A and 6B. FIG. 6A is a schematic illustration of the oscillation circuit of Example 2. FIG. 6B is a schematic illustration of the structure of the oscillator realized by applying the oscillation circuit of Example 2.

This example provides a variation of the oscillator of Example 1. The arrangement of this example is substantially same as that of Example 1 except the profile of the negative resistance device **601** and that of the resonance circuit **602**. The negative resistance device **601** shows a stripe-shaped

mesa structure running along the resonance circuit **602**. A peak current of about 2 A is obtained when the dimensions are 5 μ m \times 150 μ m. The resonance circuit **602** is formed by a surface plasmon waveguide utilizing a conductor strip and the length thereof in the direction of the resonator is 150 μ m. Thus, the negative resistance device **601** is distributed integrally with the resonance circuit **602** along the direction of the resonator of the surface plasmon waveguide in this example. Strip **602** also operates as one of the electrodes of the negative resistance device **601** and the grounding conductor (not illustrated) also operates as the other electrode of the negative resistance device.

In FIGS. 6A and 6B, **603** is a broad micro-strip line. The micro-strip line has a width of 100 μ m and a designed characteristic impedance of $Z_0=1$ Ω . Such a micro-strip line is employed in this example because a large electric current flows through the negative resistance device **601**, although a plurality of micro-strip lines as described above for Embodiment 3 may alternatively be employed. In this example again, a conductor is commonly employed for the grounding conductor (not illustrated) of the resonance circuit and the grounding conductor (not illustrated) of the micro-strip line. The micro-strip line **603** is extended to the vicinity of an end of the die **61**.

In FIGS. 6A and 6B, **604** is a power type field effect transistor. An NE5520379A (available from NEC Electronics) is employed in this example. This arrangement is selected for this example because a large electric current flows through the negative resistance device **601**, although a plurality of transistors may alternatively be employed in a manner as described above for Embodiment 3. The operating point of the oscillation circuit and the impedance at the operating point of this example can be regulated in a manner as described below. Firstly, make sure by referring to the data sheet of NE5520379A that there is a region where dI_d/dV_{ds} can agree with $1/Z_0=1$ S when V_{ds} is between 0 V and 1 V and V_{gs} is between 3.6 V and 2.4 V. To be more accurate, compute dI_d/dV_{ds} so as to include the series resistance **641** and the inductance **642**. Thus, it is sufficient to regulate the voltage V_{dd} of the power supply line **651** and the voltage of the power supply **606** connected to gate electrode **661** respectively between 0.8 V and 1.8 V and between 4.2 V and 3.2 V, considering that the operating point of the negative resistance device **601** is at or in the vicinity of 0.8 V.

Note that a decoupling capacitor is formed in this example by arranging a MIM (metal-insulator-metal) **652** between the power supply line **651** and grounding conductor **653** as in the case of Example 1. It may be needless to say that a decoupling capacitor having a greater capacitance and adapted to accommodate a low frequency region may be arranged externally.

Electric power that will be consumed by other than the oscillation circuit of this example is similar to that of Example 1 and hence relatively small. The stabilizing circuit formed by employing the transmission line **603** and the source follower (transistor **604**) consumes electric power only to a small extent and hence superior to the prior art in this respect.

The oscillator structure of each of the above-described examples may be implemented by using a through hole and a bump instead of using a wire bonding. In such an instance, it is sufficient to take the transistor that is a lumped-element device into consideration for the series resistance component and the reactance component.

An oscillator structure formed by integrating a negative resistance device, a transmission line having characteristic impedance Z_0 and a transistor on a same substrate can also be formed instead of the above-described implementation. FIG. 7 is a schematic cross sectional view of an oscillator structure

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illustrated as an example. Negative resistance device **701** is formed by an active layer **711**, electric contact layers **712**, **713** and electrodes **714**, **715** respectively held in contact with them. Line **703** is formed by a conductor strip **731**, a dielectric **732** and a grounding electrode **733**. Transistor **704** arranged on substrate **71** commonly with the negative resistance device **701** includes an emitter layer **741**, a base layer **742**, a collector layer **743** and a sub-collector layer **744** as well as an emitter electrode **745**, a base electrode **746**, a collector electrode **747** respectively held in contact with them. Strip **731** of the transmission line **703** is held in contact with the negative resistance device **701** and also with the emitter of the transistor **704**. An oscillation circuit of this example can be realized by inserting a voltage source, arranging a MIM between the collector electrode **747** and the grounding electrode **733** because the grounding electrode **733** shows an electric potential equal to the electrode **715** of the negative resistance device **701**.

As many apparently widely different embodiments of the present invention can be made without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the specific embodiments thereof except as defined in the claims.

Industrial Applicability

The present invention relates to an oscillator having a negative resistance device for generating an electromagnetic wave (a terahertz wave in particular). An oscillator according to the present invention can be used as the light source section of a tomography apparatus, a spectroscopic examination apparatus or radio communication equipment.

While the present invention has been described with reference to exemplary embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed exemplary embodiments. The scope of the following claims is to be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and equivalent structures and functions.

This application claims the benefit of Japanese Patent Application No. 2009-205672 filed on Sep. 7, 2009, which is hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

The invention claimed is:

1. An oscillator having a negative resistance device and a resonator and comprising:
 - a transmission line connected to the negative resistance device;
 - a three-terminal device including:
 - a first terminal connected to the signal line side of the transmission line at a terminal part of the transmission line;
 - a second terminal connected to the grounding line side of the transmission line; and

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- a third terminal for receiving a control signal to be applied thereto;
 - a first regulation unit for regulating the control signal to be applied to the third terminal of the three-terminal device; and
 - a second regulation unit for regulating voltage to be applied to the second terminal,
- the first regulation unit and the second regulation unit being adapted to regulate respectively the control signal and the voltage so as to make the characteristic impedance of the transmission line and the impedance between the first terminal and the second terminal of the three-terminal device show an impedance matching.
2. The oscillator according to claim 1, characterized in that the three-terminal device is a transistor,
 - the emitter of the transistor is connected to the signal line side of the transmission line at a terminal part of the transmission line,
 - the collector of the transistor is connected to the grounding line side of the transmission line, and
 - the first regulation unit and the second regulation unit respectively regulate the base current and the collector voltage of the transistor so as to make the characteristic impedance of the transmission line and the inter-emitter-collector impedance of the transistor show an impedance matching.
 3. The oscillator according to claim 1, characterized in that the three-terminal device is a field effect transistor, the source of the field effect transistor is connected to the signal line side of the transmission line at a terminal part of the transmission line,
 - the drain of the field effect transistor is connected to the grounding line side of the transmission line, and
 - the first regulation unit and the second regulation unit respectively regulate the gate voltage and the drain voltage of the field effect transistor so as to make the characteristic impedance of the transmission line and the inter-source-drain impedance of the field effect transistor show an impedance matching.
 4. The oscillator according to claim 1, characterized in that the oscillator comprises a plurality of pairs of a transmission line and a three-terminal device, which are connected to the negative resistance device in parallel.
 5. The oscillator according to claim 1, characterized in that the resonator is arranged as a distributed-element circuit while the negative resistance device is arranged as a lumped-element device.
 6. The oscillator according to claim 1, characterized in that the resonator is arranged as a distributed-element circuit and the negative resistance device is arranged as a distributed-element device.

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